

HARRIMAN ANSWERS HYDE

ODELL ON STAND SOON.

Charge About Settlement of His Suit Flayed Contradicted.

The following are the points on which E. H. Harriman, under oath, flatly contradicted the sworn testimony of James Hazen Hyde before the Legislative Insurance Committee yesterday:

First—That the Mercantile Trust Company settled for \$75,000 ex-Governor Odell's Ship-building suit on his advice.

Second—That he ever advised Mr. Hyde to settle the suit to avoid retaliatory legislative action repealing the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company.

Third—That he ever heard of any legislation for the repeal of this charter, concerning which Mr. Hyde swore he had admonished him.

Fourth—That he ever suggested Mr. Hyde's appointment as French Ambassador until appealed to for help by Hyde.

On these additional points in Mr. Hyde's testimony Mr. Harriman interposed contradictions, while confirming a portion of the testimony of the former:

First—That he advised Mr. Hyde not to sell his stock in the Equitable. Mr. Harriman admitted the advice, but declared he acted as a friend anxious to help, not desiring "to knife him in the back."

Second—That he had advised Mr. Hyde to move the adoption of the Frick report, knowing the former was ignorant of its contents. Mr. Harriman conceded this, but declared he was seeking to befuddle "the young man," and had offered if he did to "stand by him through thick and thin."

Third—That he had spoken to President Roosevelt about Mr. Hyde's appointment as Ambassador to France. Mr. Harriman confirmed this, but insisted he had not recommended the appointment, declining to give his reasons for this position.

Fourth—That he had advised Mr. Hyde to keep the Union Pacific "blind pool," but had not forbidden Mr. Hyde to explain the matter to the executive committee of the Equitable.

It was also brought out that the Ambler bill, repealing the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company, had been introduced in the legislature of 1904 in March, while the Odell settlement was not made until December of the same year, months after the legislature had adjourned and just before the end of Governor Odell's term.

Mr. Hyde attempted to meet this point by declaring that he feared ex-Governor Odell's influence on the incoming legislature.

Striking instances of apparent profit made by the Squires by the purchase from and resale to the Equitable of securities were shown, one transaction indicating a profit of \$18,000.

James Hazen Hyde testified that four offers for his Equitable stock made by George J. Gould, H. C. Frick, E. H. Harriman and Gage E. Turrell antedated the Ryan offer which was accepted.

THE ISSUE CLEAR CUT.

Committee Refuses to Go Into Question of Opponents' Veracity.

The truth or falsity of the sweeping charges made by James Hazen Hyde against ex-Governor Odell on Tuesday now rest entirely on a question of veracity between Mr. Hyde and E. H. Harriman. In the most dramatic session of the insurance committee Mr. Harriman yesterday specifically and definitely contradicted every one of the accusations made by Hyde.

Just before Mr. Harriman left the stand there was the nearest approach to a wrangle that has occurred since the committee began its sessions. Apparently provoked by Mr. Harriman's flat contradiction of his client's testimony, Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Hyde's counsel, rose and demanded permission to cross-examine Mr. Harriman. There was a long consultation of the committee. Then the request was denied by Senator Armstrong. The denial was entirely consistent with the course followed by the committee since it began work. Opportunity was offered Mr. Untermyer to put any question pertinent to the real purpose of the commission through Mr. Hughes. Again Mr. Untermyer protested and attempted to ask a question of Mr. Harriman.

Senator Armstrong intervened and directed Mr. Harriman not to answer the question. Then Mr. Untermyer put several questions through Mr. Hughes and subsided. After the hearing he renewed his protest and was then told that if he had any material questions which might be put by Mr. Hughes he would be permitted to follow this course, but that he could not cross-examine a witness. Senator Armstrong, supported by his associates, took the ground that the question of personal veracity between the two witnesses was not one that the committee could deal with.

With reference to the strength of Mr. Hyde's charge that he feared the efforts of Governor Odell, expressed in retaliatory legislation, the evidence yesterday developed one damaging fact. The Ambler bill repealing the Mercantile Trust Company's charter was introduced in March. The settlement was not made in the Odell suit until the following December, just before Governor Odell's term expired and while the legislature was not in session. Assemblyman Rogers, impressed with the fact and failing to see any basis in fact for any part of Hyde's charge about retaliatory legislation, asked:

"There was a legislature to be in session." "But Governor Odell, who you claim was the man you feared, was going out of office on December 31."

"People out of office are sometimes more influential than when in office."

HARRIMAN ON STAND.

Denial of Hyde's Important Testimony Unequivocal.

The appearance of Mr. Harriman was greeted with the largest crowd of the sessions. While Mr. Hughes examined the witness on preliminary matters the crowd waited anxiously for its

Continued on third page.

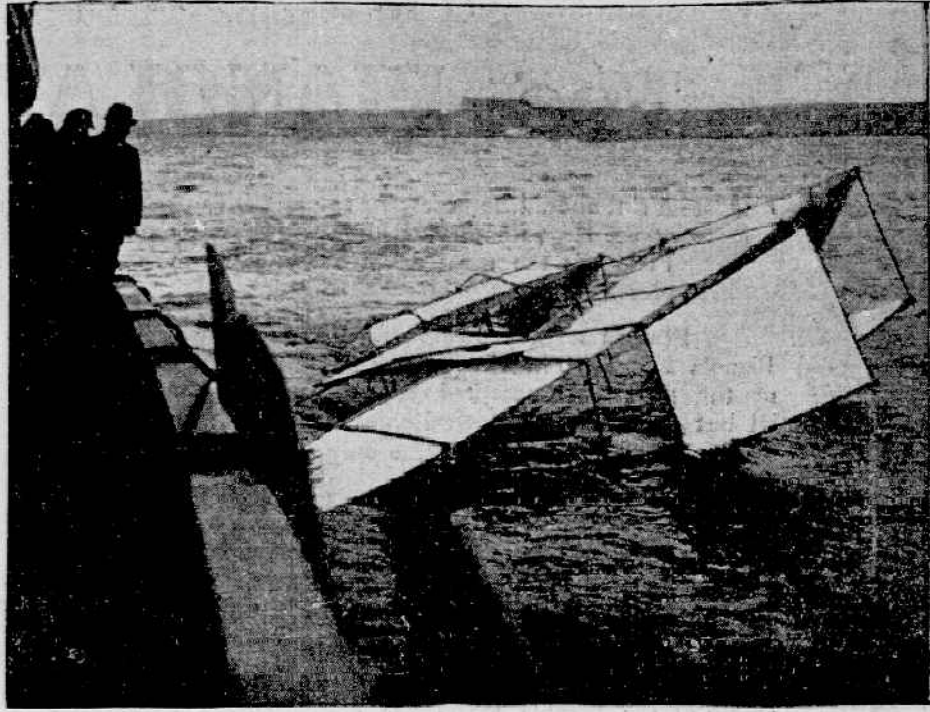
DEWEY'S GRAPE JUICE AND CLARETS

Will add to the enjoyment of your meal.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 38 Fulton St., New York.

Adv.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON AND THE AEROPLANE.



FLYING MACHINE BEING TOWED

TO SHORE AFTER ROPE PARTED.

(For story of his aerial exploit see page 18.)

CHARLES HAMILTON.

ELECTION BOARD ARREST.

MORE WARRANTS RUMOR.

Man from Murphy's District Locked Up—May Be Others.

There was a rumor current throughout the city last night that an entire election board of inspectors in the 18th Assembly District, of which Charles F. Murphy is leader, had been arrested in connection with the recent alleged election frauds and locked up in the Tombs.

There was another rumor that warrants had been issued for a whole board, but had not as yet been served, except on one man.

Superintendent of Elections Morgan denied that an entire board had been arrested, but later in the night it developed that two men, one an active Republican in the 18th District, "a man of means and influence and respected by all who know him," had been locked up by deputies from Superintendent Morgan's office on bench warrants issued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions.

One of the prisoners is George Abenshine, a Republican inspector of the 2d Election District of the 18th Assembly District, who was taken into custody late last night and locked up in the Tombs. His arrest was made on a bench warrant which had been issued by a judge of the Court of General Sessions. At the Tombs it was said that although Abenshine was a prisoner there the charge on which he was arrested was not known.

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, when asked about the rumor that an entire election board of inspectors in Murphy's district had been arrested, he replied that he had heard of arrests, but didn't know who were taken prisoners. He had heard, however, about the arrest of Abenshine, the Republican inspector.

Mr. Smith said he had known Abenshine for many years. He said he lives at No. 325 East 18th-st., which has been his home for a good many years, and that he has always been popular in the 18th Assembly District. He is well-to-do, Mr. Smith said, and is highly respected by everybody in that district.

The other prisoner locked up in the Tombs is Michael Conroy, who was also taken on a bench warrant. Conroy is charged with illegally voting on Election Day in the 24th Assembly District. Although the Tombs officials knew what charge he was taken on, they said they were ignorant of the charge on which Abenshine was arrested. Conroy, like Abenshine, was arrested by deputies from Superintendent Morgan's office.

DEAD IN DRIFTING BOAT.

Finding of Two Men in Steam Launch a Mystery.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Egg Harbor, N. J., Nov. 15.—Drifting helplessly at sea, the steam launch Jubilee was found this afternoon by several oystermen. With considerable trouble the boat was boarded, and the oystermen were horrified to find Captain Sauer and his friend, Johann Dietrich, lying dead in the cabin. How the men met death is a mystery, and though foul play was hinted at there was nothing to prove it. Both men had been dead some time. Sauer was near a partly opened window, while Dietrich was on the locker.

The boat was at anchor early this morning, and no one noticed it leaving.

It is supposed that the two men were asphyxiated by gas from the engine, though none was in the cabin at the time of finding the bodies. Both men were residents of this city, and Captain Sauer lived aboard the boat. Coroner Parsells is making an inquest.

YALE MEN HELD ON ROCK.

Three Students Rescued After Day's Fight with Storm.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 15.—Three Yale students, H. F. Damon, of Honolulu; W. H. Courson, of Scranton, and William Buxton, of Wilmington, Del., were stranded on Taunton Rock, a mile and a half off the Branford shore, in the most severe wind and rain storm of the season to-day and to-night. They were not rescued till late at night.

The men started out at 5 o'clock this morning on a duck hunting trip, but when they got out the storm arose, and they were obliged to seek refuge on the rock. Their signals for help were seen by employees of the Double Beach House, and throughout the afternoon attempts were made constantly to launch rowboats. At every high tide the rock is nearly submerged, and at high water to-day the waves were seen to dash over the men as they were perched on the top of the rock. It was a bitter cold wind, and it was feared that they might become exhausted from the exposure and be swept away. The New-Haven Tow Company refused to send out a tug owing to the high sea. It was also feared the men might have started out for the shore. The shore was scoured by Yale students, hundreds of whom turned out to give aid in case the men tried to land.

Shortly after midnight Captain E. E. Baldwin, who went out at 11 o'clock in a launch, brought the men in. They were exhausted from exposure, but will recover.

R. C. DAVIDSON REMARRIES

Baltimore's Ex-Mayor, Divorced a Week Ago, Weds Nurse.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—As a sequel to the divorce granted to Mrs. Robert C. Davidson against her husband, ex-Mayor of Baltimore and subsequently president of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, came the announcement to-night that the ex-Mayor was married in New-York yesterday to Miss Laura E. Noyes. Miss Noyes was the nurse with whom Mr. Davidson eloped about a year ago, to the great scandal of his church associates and surprise of his business associates. The decree, which was granted a week ago, granted a divorce to the former Mrs. Davidson and \$50,000 alimony.

DEPEW STOCK GOES LOW.

Improvement Company Securities Lumped with Others for \$25.

Forty shares of the Dewey Improvement Company stock were included in a batch of other default stocks which were sold at auction for \$25 by Adrian H. Müller & Son at the Stock Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st., yesterday.

According to a statement made by Senator Chauncey M. Depew some time ago, the name Dewey Improvement Company was used without his permission or knowledge. It was formed with the intention of booming a town called Depew, near Buffalo. Five years after its incorporation Senator Depew purchased for \$100,000 a one-fifth interest in the stock of the company. At that time the company owned a tract of 2,700 subdivided lots and 265 acres more, which were not subdivided.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society lent \$250,000 on 1,575 lots of the company. In the fall of 1901 a real estate depression set in and about Buffalo, and the value of the company's lands dropped greatly. Last August Senator Depew made a settlement of \$200,000 to the Equitable, the balance of the company's indebtedness to the society.

EIGHT MINERS KILLED.

Rescued Trying to Save Bodies from Flood Filling Shaft.

Pennsylvania City, Penn., Nov. 15.—In an explosion this evening in the new shaft of the Brannell Coal Company eight miners were killed and three were badly injured.

The dead are lying in the shaft, which is badly choked with debris, and is fast filling with water. Inspector Loutlet, all in his power to reach the victims, all of whom, with one exception, were English speaking men. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

DEATH IN GOT THEIR TOMB

Miners Will Be Buried in Metal That Incinerated Them.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—The strangest funeral services ever recorded will occur at the plant of the Midvale Steel Works Saturday. November 10 John Forkin and Joseph Gazda were engulfed in 82,000 pounds of molten steel flowing from a leaky furnace into a pit where they toiled. In the flash of an eye not a vestige of the two men was left and scarcely a puff of smoke arose to indicate their complete incineration.

In deference to the feelings of the members of the men's families the company will bury 8,000 pounds of steel, supposed to be that part of the mass into which it is supposed the bodies were absorbed, with all the formalities and rites usually attending an ordinary funeral.

LOST MENELIK'S GIFT.

Necklace Valued at \$8,000 Found and Pawned for \$15.

Miss Gertrude Fowles, daughter of Charles F. Fowles, of Scott & Fowles, dealers in works of art at No. 205 5th-ave., was made happy last night over the recovery of a pearl necklace, a gift to her mother from King Menelik of Abyssinia, which she lost while on her way home from the Hippodrome on Tuesday night. Miss Fowles was with a party of friends at the Hippodrome and while entering her carriage, the necklace, containing fifty-one pearls and valued at \$8,000, fell to the street.

Miss Fowles did not miss the necklace until she reached her home, No. 571 Park-ave. Detective Sergeant Deering yesterday traced the necklace to the Provident Loan Company, and learned that it had been pawned by William Nest, a circus performer, who found the necklace in the street, outside the carriage entrance to the Hippodrome, yesterday morning. He got \$15 for it.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO

Leaves New York at 2:30 P. M. arrives Chicago 8:30 A. M. leaves Chicago 2:30 P. M. arrives New York 8:45 A. M. via Pennsylvania Railroad. New equipment. Special Features. Rock-bellies, duck-roads.—Adv.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

PLATT SEES PRESIDENT.

Talk of U. S. District Attorney and Marshal for This City.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 15.—Senator Platt came down to Washington to-day, arriving at 3:50 p. m., and went directly to the New Willard, where he had a brief talk with William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the New-York Republican State Committee. To-night at 9 o'clock the Senator called at the White House by appointment and spent an hour with President Roosevelt. The object of the Senator's visit was to discuss with the President the subject of the United States District Attorneyship for the Southern District of New-York and the appointment of a United States marshal to succeed William Henkel, as well as the condition of the Republican party in New-York.

Within the last three weeks a series of conferences have been held in New-York looking to the organization of the party in the State and in the city. Senator Platt is the central figure around which these conferences have revolved. Friends of ex-Governor Black, William L. Ward, the New-York member of the Republican National Committee; J. Sloat Fassett, William Barnes, Jr., George W. Dunn, John W. Dwight, friends of Governor Higgins and others, have participated in the deliberations.

It was only natural, therefore, when Senator Platt visited the President to-night that the subject of the reorganization of the party came up. Senator Platt would not discuss the subject to-night, and there was no word whatever from the White House after the conference. It is understood, however, that the administration is keenly interested in the New-York situation, and that the problem will be worked out harmoniously. The primary step in the plan of reorganization may be confidently expected at the meeting of the Republican County Committee late in December, when it reorganizes for the year.

Senator Platt, after returning from the White House, was not inclined to be communicative. He was asked if he would say anything about ex-Governor Odell and the revelations in the insurance inquiry, so far as it affects ex-Governor Odell's leadership of the party in the State.

"No," replied the Senator, slowly. "I see no reason for saying anything about Mr. Odell at this time. Rather should we stand with bared heads and hushed voices by his political grave and contemplate the obsequies and meditate upon the eternal fitness of things."

The Senator was asked about the appointment of Mr. Morris as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. "I am," he said, "convinced that Mr. Morris will be appointed. There are other people to be seen, but I think you can safely predict that his name will be sent in."

As to Marshal Henkel it is known that Senator Platt heartily indorses his candidacy for reappointment, but that the matter is still open. James S. Sheffield, who has been discussed as a candidate for the post of United States District Attorney, was in Washington to-night.

It is known that within the last few weeks he has told the President that he did not care for the place. The senior partner of Mr. Sheffield's law firm died recently, and this has thrown a great deal of work on Mr. Sheffield's shoulders, and where a few months ago he might have desired the place, the situation to-day is such that he could not take it without a considerable personal sacrifice and the withdrawal from business that demands his time.

MOTORMAN'S QUICK WIT.

Blinds Runaway Team That Endangers Pupils' Lives.

William B. Walsh, a motorman on the New-York and Queens electric road, stopped a team of horses hitched to a brewery wagon yesterday in Steinway-ave., Long Island City, just in time to prevent them plunging into a crowd of children playing in front of the Steinway school at Graham-ave.

The team, which belonged to the Central Brewing Company, ran from Broadway and Steinway-ave. Michael Murphy, an iceman, tried to stop them, but was knocked down and badly shaken up.

Walsh was on his car a block away. He had just run slowly through the crowd of children in front of the school and realized the danger as he saw the team coming. He stopped his car and threw his overcoat in the faces of the horses. That checked them until he had grasped their bits. He was dragged fifty yards, but stopped the team.

GENERAL MILES MAY RETIRE.

Rumor That He Will Not Continue with Massachusetts Militia.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Nov. 15.—It is rumored that General Miles will retire from the Massachusetts militia, although a number of prominent Miles men have talked of a movement to keep him in his present position as chief of staff and inspector general. Governor Gould has not taken any steps yet to form his official staff. It is also reported that General Barlett, his opponent in the late election, has reached an understanding with Gould, and will be retained as judge advocate general.

The West Shore Railroad is the new line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

REVOLT FLAMES UP IN RUSSIA

Great Strike Called by Social Revolutionists Begins in the Capital.

COSSACK CAVALRY PATROL STREETS.

Blizzard Prevents Rioting and Bloodshed—Men Quit Work on Railroads and in Big Factories.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—A fierce northeast blizzard which blew down on St. Petersburg to-night prevented bloodshed. The bitter cold, by forcing the strikers to remain indoors, did more to preserve order than all the Cossack cavalry patrolling the streets. Heavy military reserves are stationed in all the industrial districts, but up to midnight there was no rioting. There were rumors of collisions in various parts of the city, but on investigation they proved to be false.

The Social Democrats had an impressive response on the part of all organizations of workers to their summons for a general political strike to demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle of their Polish comrades for autonomy, and to protest against the execution of the mutinous sailors at Cronstadt. The men walked out of all the big mills and factories, and the employees of the Baltic and Warsaw railroads, the printers and other classes of laborers struck, but the shops in the centre of the city were not closed. Troops took charge of the electric light stations, which were operated by sailors, so that the city was not in darkness to-night.

DISSENTION AMONG LEADERS.

No dispatches have arrived from the interior, however, to show that the workmen in other cities are responding to the demand for co-operation, and dissension has broken out among the leaders, some of whom believe the strike to be hasty and ill advised, and say that if it does not succeed the result will be loss of prestige. At meetings to-night this faction urged the leaders to announce to-morrow that the strike was intended only as a demonstration, but the Radicals, whose aim is to keep up the revolutionary agitation at all hazards, refused to listen to such counsels. They insisted that it was vitally necessary for the success of their propaganda among the army and the navy that they should get credit for saving the lives of the mutineers, and that if they could force the government to recede from its position regarding Poland they would have it by the throat. At strike headquarters to-night reports were being received, and the leaders refused to admit that the question of abandoning the strike had been raised.

The situation has caused a renewal of the panic feeling among the inhabitants of the capital, whose nerves were already shattered by the events of the last fortnight, and hundreds of persons who had just returned are again leaving here for Finland. The foreign residents are becoming more and more alarmed, and many of them are hastily preparing to go abroad for the winter.

In case the Finnish Socialists should join their Russian comrades and tie up the Finnish Railroad, the only means of egress from the capital would be by water, and the freezing of the Gulf of Finland a fortnight hence would close the last exit. The foreign embassies share the public alarm, and the British Embassy is advising the immediate removal of women and children. The Finnish railroad men are meeting to decide whether or not they will join the movement.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN OUT.

The order for a general strike was remarkably successful, one hundred thousand men walking out in obedience to the mandate of the committee. The factories in the industrial districts beyond the Narva and Moscow gates shut down. The Nevsky, Admiralty and Baltic yards, the big tube works and all the cotton and woollen mills on both sides of the Neva closed at noon and soon thousands of workmen were parading in the industrial districts, carrying red flags and forcing those who were reluctant to strike to join them. The compositors decided to join the strike, and the newspapers were forced to suspend publication. The workmen of the Putloff and some other factories declined to join in the strike. The various professional organizations which took part in the other general strike are also lukewarm, regarding the decision of the workmen's committee as hasty and ill advised. Nevertheless, in the present excited state of public opinion, they may be swept off their feet, especially should some untoward incident occur.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FLIGHT.

Should the general strike again spread over the country the government's position might be rendered desperate. It is important now to deal with many of the questions confronting it, and might be forced to make further concessions. The ancient kingdom of Georgia, following the lead of Finland and Poland, has demanded autonomy. The attempt to restore order in the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, with Russian troops has so inflamed the populace that the municipal council of Kutais, the capital of the government of that name, has telegraphed to Count Witte advising against further attempts at coercion.

While the streets are full of Cossacks, cavalry and infantry, the authorities, in the face of such a gigantic demonstration, seem to be hesitating over what course to pursue. As thousands of arms were bought and distributed in the last few days, under cover of providing for defence against the "Black Hundred," the danger of bloodshed on a large scale should the troops fire is greatly increased. The revolutionary leaders boast that the people are now better prepared and better armed for a con-

flict. They declare confidently that the soldiers of several of the guard regiments will refuse to fire on the people.

WILD RUMORS DENIED.

All sorts of wild rumors about interference by the foreign powers are in circulation, and the "Bourse Gazette" prints a report that all the great powers have joined in giving notice to Russia that they intend to interfere and prevent anarchy. This is as false as the story that Spencer Eddy, the American chargé d'affaires, had telegraphed for a warship and that the cruiser Minneapolis was now proceeding hither. The American Embassy has not asked for a warship and has not been advised by the State Department that one is coming.

Count Witte and his Cabinet were in session throughout the afternoon and evening, discussing the situation, and a number of prominent Liberals were called in for consultation. Grand Duke Nicholas was present part of the time. The possibility that the government might be compelled if the situation grew worse to declare martial law in St. Petersburg was considered, but so far as has been learned no definite decision was reached.

While the League of Leagues is disposed to back up the strike, the workmen are undoubtedly alienating much public sympathy by their recklessness. Many Liberals openly declare that the strike is a tactical blunder which may prove disastrous, but this temperate counsel is rejected. M. Hessen, Editor of the "Pravda," one of the staunchest of the Liberals, and who was one of the famous delegation that tried to prevent bloodshed on January 22, and later was arrested and lodged in the St. Peter and Paul Fortress, while clinging as stoutly as ever to his advocacy of constitutionalism, believes the political salvation of Russia can be worked out through the Emperor's manifesto of October 30 when the Duma meets, and openly expresses the fear that the strike may ruin all. He thinks it will strengthen the reactionary forces. M. Hessen said:

"I am convinced that a prolongation of the strike will ruin the emancipation movement, as it is sure to drive away the masses of the reactionaries. A large section of society that now is with us, but the sympathy of which will be alienated. I fear we are being hurried along into anarchy. The struggle at present should be directed toward the organization of parties and programmes of opposition. Once united the government must yield to our united demands."

In government circles it is recognized that the situation in Poland requires a shift of hand at the helm. Governor General Sazonov will probably be replaced by a man of Count Witte's choice. The name of General Mensky is mentioned, but it is doubtful if he will accept the office under present conditions.

In response to inquiries, Count Witte is said to have reiterated his assurances that the Jewish question will be referred to the Duma for settlement, and he is also said to have declared that the Emperor's will for the realization of the reforms announced in the manifesto of October 30 is inflexible. Count Witte's Chancellery in the annex of the Winter Palace has been besieged by deputations of workmen and officials who called to confer with the Premier and receive directions as to the course to pursue.

BEGINNING THE STRIKE.

"Down with Monarchy!" Cry Social Revolutionists.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The strike was declared upon late last night by the workmen's strike committee, which is completely under the domination of the Social Revolutionists, whose leaders openly proclaim that their ultimate object is the complete overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republic. This also is the real aim of their brothers, the Social Democrats of Poland, but the proclamation issued keeps this in the background, and apparently supports the popular sympathy for Polish autonomy and the indignation against the death sentence being imposed on the Cronstadt mutineers. The proclamation says:

The imperial government continues to walk over our corpses. It court martial the bold soldiers and sailors of Cronstadt who rose in defence of their rights and national freedom. It encloses weak and oppressed Poland with the iron ring of martial law.

The workmen's council calls on the revolutionary proletariat of St. Petersburg to renew the general political strike, which has already demonstrated its dread power. In order to show brotherly solidarity with the revolutionary soldiers and sailors, as well as with the revolutionary proletariat of Poland. Let the workmen of St. Petersburg cease work at noon on November 15, with the cries of "Down with the court martial!" "Down with the death penalty!" "Down with martial law in Poland and in all Russia!"

MEAN TO OVERTHROW AUTOCRACY.

The committee has appealed to the strike committees throughout Russia to join in the movement, and has also appealed to the railroad men with a view of bringing about another general tie-up.

One of the most potent arguments used at the meeting of workmen's delegates last night was that in this fight the workmen will use their efforts in behalf of the lives of the mutineers, to increase the sympathy felt for the workmen's cause and help them to win over the army and navy to the cause of freedom. Some of the delegates, having the great question of national economy uppermost in their minds, namely, how to increase their incomes with diminished labor—protested that the political strike would interfere with the fight for an eight-hour day, but they were rudely waved aside by the majority, who declared that it would be time enough to deal with economic questions when they had finished with the autocracy.

A large meeting of workmen was held to-day, at which the most incendiary speeches were made and resolutions adopted. The following are samples:

"We do not believe in the partial constitutionalism of Count Witte or in the lying representations of the Liberal bourgeoisie. We see only thousands of corpses and thousands of